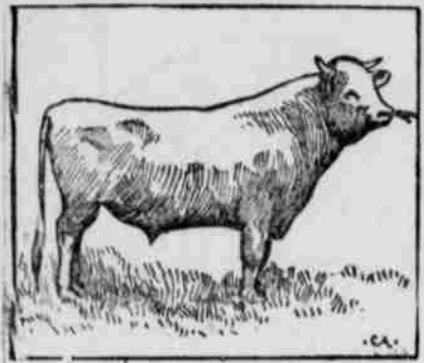




The illustration presents what we consider a typical dairy form for a bull. It is about as far removed from the accepted "beef form" as it is possible to get. Of course "form" must approve itself by "performance," not necessarily in any particular case, but generally to the conviction of open minded, intelligent judges. It is our contention and has been for years that the "dairy form" has thus approved itself, and as the days and years go by the evidence to this effect is constantly accumulating. The present illustration, with the record of the animal it represents, is an instance of this character.

Hector Marigold, although less than six years old, has six tested daughters to his credit with records ranging from 48.5 pounds of butter fat in twenty-one days to 16.2 pounds and 14.5 pounds in



JERSEY BULL HECTOR MARIGOLD.

seven days and is the sire of sixty other very promising heifers and heifer calves.

His present weight is 1,740 pounds, and in this respect as well as in dairy potency he is a good representation of the recent and present trend among American Jersey breeders for greater size.

His breeding also tends to confirm the theory that the male inherits from dam and the female from the sire. Thus Hector Marigold inherits his ability as a dairy sire from his granddam, the famous Mella Ann, through her equally famous son, Mella Ann's Son, and his great-grandson, Ida Marigold, through her son, Stoke Pogs of Prospect, and his daughter, Grace Marigold, whose record is 20 pounds 1 ounce of butter in seven days when two years and three months old.—Hoard's Dairyman.

#### THE SWINE INDUSTRY.

Hogs Always Sure of Ready Market at a Fair Price.

Everything in the line of a pig from 600 pound sows, or sows, down to the fifty pound piglets is readily absorbed at its full market value. A resume of hog prices at the Chicago market for the past six years affords great encouragement to the producer of the market hogs. Prices have maintained a reasonable level, not having been subject to such wide fluctuations as were found in the markets for cattle and sheep. The producer of market hogs is always sure of a ready market at a fair price. This fact, together with the proved ability of market hogs to return a maximum yield of meat for food consumed, makes the production of high grade swine for meat purposes the surest and most profitable feature of the live stock business.

In our wide extent of territory, with diversified conditions of soil and climate, resulting in a wide range of crop production, we naturally find a wide difference in the character and quality of the hogs produced in different sections. These types are largely the result of local conditions, the "lard hog" of the corn belt being the "survival of the fittest" and the result of the special conditions found in the great corn producing states.

**Introducing Bacon Type Blood.**  
In the territory tributary to St. Paul conditions differ widely from those in the corn belt. Corn is produced only to a limited extent; wheat, peas, barley, all nutritious or muscle forming foods, are grown abundantly. We do not advise the average farmer to go in for what might be called extreme bacon types, but we do know it will pay the stockman of Minnesota to grade up their present stocks with hogs of good type from the bacon breeds. Over the corn belt states many farmers are using hogs of the bacon type breeds in order to introduce more vigor and bone into their herds, which have become weakened from long continued feeding of exclusive corn rations. Strength of constitution is improved and proclivity increased by the introduction of blood from the bacon type.—J. J. Ferguson Before Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Mr. M. H. Udell, of this place was kicked last Thursday by a horse, fracturing his skull and breaking his arm. Mr. Udell is around and the doctors think he will recover from his injury.

#### NEW INDUSTRY.

**Making Milk Powder—Recent Factor in Dairy Business.**

Important changes in the dairy business may be brought about by the extension of the new process of making milk powder. In brief, the method is to pass the milk over hot rollers, from which it is scraped as a thin dry sheet, then sifted into powder and put up in cans, bags or boxes. The method is adapted to skim milk or whole milk, and also, it is claimed, to eggs. Several hundred of the machines for this purpose have been set in operation in various parts of Europe and America. Probably there is no reason to expect that the growth of this industry will interfere much with the shipment of fresh milk. More likely it will be an entirely new source of income in the dairy business.

The manufacture of skim milk into powder would furnish a good market for the skim milk byproduct of large creameries, and the use of whole milk would be practical in sections where milk can be produced cheaply and abundantly and where there is no other market at present. Both milk and skim milk would have to be sold at low prices to make the industry profitable, as the cost of machines and their operation would make the product quite expensive. The powder has about seven times the strength of milk and has to be diluted with that proportion of water to equal ordinary milk of average quality.

Milk powder might be manufactured for provision on shipboard, in tropical countries and wherever a compact, long keeping product is necessary. In parts of Europe it is used quite extensively by bakers and confectioners as a cheap form of milk. In some cities of Europe the milk powder is used for feeding infants.—American Cultivator.

#### THE MILKING SHORTHORN.

**"From Time Out of Mind the Farmer's Cow of This Continent."**

Approval of the action of the American Shorthorn association in making a determined effort to encourage the dual purpose type of the breed follows swift. Those in touch with ruling sentiment were certain of the satisfaction with which the decision would be greeted. The Shorthorn has from time out of mind been the farmer's cow of this continent. The best of farm cattle improvement was laid in Shorthorn blood. Special conditions have made room for specialized breeds, some beef, some dairy, and in obedience to the development of these conditions the Shorthorn has either been modified to the distinct beef form or turned toward dairy specialization or in some cases abandoned for the specialized dairy breeds. The man who has the milk cow of the "red, white and tan" as the term, cattle of America have an interest with the special dairy breeds under special dairy conditions, but they yet maintain that certain fundamental of the breed that have been specialized for years toward dairy production are quite as profitable in the cow barn as the average of the dairy breeds.—Breeder's Gazette.

#### A Lonesome Dairy Day.

Scarcely a farm in the country but has some old or "beef" cow. The cow that is a loser every day, but in the herd she is not noticed and is kept over. If the yield were weighed each day, the figures would show that the owner would be better off if he gave her away.—Ohio Farmer.

#### BUTTERMILKING.

**At What Point to Stop Churning.**  
Washing and Salting.

It is important to know at just what point to stop churning. For best results in freeing the granules from the buttermilk and incorporating the salt it is considered that the butter granules should be about the size of beans or grains of corn, possibly a little larger. The churn is then stopped and the buttermilk allowed to drain. After the buttermilk is well drained from the butter granules an amount of water about equal in volume and of the same temperature as the buttermilk should be added and the churn given four or five revolutions slowly, so that the water will come in contact with every particle of butter and wash out the remaining buttermilk.

As soon as the wash water has drained well from the butter granules salt should be added. The amount of salt used will depend entirely on the demands of the consumer. Usually about an ounce of salt for each pound of butter will be necessary. If the ordinary barrel churn is used, which is perhaps the best form made, the salt may be added in the churn. By giving the churn a few revolutions the salt will be quite thoroughly incorporated with the butter. It should stand in this condition for a few minutes, until the salt becomes more or less dissolved, before the working of the butter is begun.—E. H. Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Smith, of St. Louis were here last week for the Decoration Day exercises.

#### SETHTON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jarvis was at Bruce visiting relatives Friday.

The School had their pictures taken Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Lucy Wilcox and Mamie Gardner returned Monday from Alma where they had been visiting a few days at R. Holidays.

Meryl Stuckey of Cadillac, came Friday to attend the entertainment given by our school.

Miss Carr has been visiting at J. C. Gardner's.

The entertainment held at our church Friday evening was a grand success and was witnessed by a crowded house. The program was as follows:

March  
Song—Welcome  
Our Flag—Lottie Morse  
Flag Salute  
Song—Star Spangled Banner  
Piano Solo—Miss Nora Feed  
Dialogue—Welcome, Seven small children

Recitation—"The Difference" Claud Troun

Recitation—"Katie's Good Pussy" Alta Husted

Recitation—"I'm Glad I'm a Boy" Earl Wilcox

Recitation—"A Talk In The Garden" James McWilliams

Dialogue—Michigan Playing Fairy, Fifteen children and fairy, Julia Morse

Recitation—"The Smile" Myrtle Denver

Recitation—"Helen and her dollies," Hazel Payne

Recitation—"The big dog under the wagon," Ella Southworth

Recitation—"A queer boy," Johnny Jackson

Recitation—"Grand Mother's Maxims," Emma Troun

Recitation—"A little child's fancy," Ruth Morse

Recitation—"The Railroad Crossing" Archie Wilcox

Recitation—"The old kitchen floor" Ruth Southworth

Dialogue—"The Gossips," Lottie Moore, Margaret and Mabel Jackson, and Lillian Wilcox

Recitation—"How the dimples came" Mildred Moore

Recitation—"So did I," Preston Hodges

Recitation—"The Tide," Homer Lepley

Recitation—"Towser must be tied to night" Flag drill

HE HELD TO THE POINT.

The girl asked the polite salesman if he had good cheese.

"We have some lovely cheese," was the smiling answer.

"You should not say lovely cheese," she corrected.

"Why not?" It is," he declared.

"Because" — with boarding-school dignity — "lovely should be used to qualify only something that is alive."

"Well he retorted, "I'll stick to lovely."

#### WOMEN CLEAN UP THE TOWN.

Women of Edmore, provided with brooms, brushes, mops, pans, pails and sunbonnets, besieged the doors and windows — principally the latter — of several business places, there one day last week nor did they desist until the cold cash was forthcoming — otherwise until the occupants had been relieved of their "dust." After the band had "terrorized" the town for a time, disguises were removed when it proved to be the "Enthusiastic Workers" band of the Congregational church—but they clung to the cash, which made a neat addition to the church exchequer.—Ex.

#### SUNDAY EXCURSION.

On Sunday, June 17th the Ann Arbor R. R. will give an excursion to Toledo.

Special train will leave Alma at 6:42 a.m.

Fare for the round trip \$1.50

Tickets will also be sold to Owosso and Ann Arbor at very low rates for round trip. Returning special train will leave Toledo at 6:30 p. m.

To tell mushrooms from toadstools without eating and waiting for results, peel an onion and put it with the fungi while being cooked. If the onion remains white, eat with confidence; if it turns black, eat it not if you value your life.—Ex.

A fine specimen of oats on the stalk which was raised by Mr. L. H. Hayt, formerly of this place on his ranch near Pasadena, Cal., is on exhibition in the window of the Alma State Savings Bank.

#### QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

The Free Methodists closed their quarterly meeting for this conference year, last Sunday evening. At their annual circuit meeting Saturday afternoon, Rev. F. T. Flewelling was elected to represent the work on the Alma charge at the annual conference to be held at Manton, Mich., commencing August 22. This quarterly meeting was one of the best during the year. And although not very largely attended, those who did attend, felt that it was a refreshing means of grace to all. The preaching by the district elder, Rev. J. A. Hudnut, was very helpful. We regret that there were not many more present to listen to him. We are persuaded that people cannot well afford to let such opportunities pass unnoticed. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Wheat ..... 84

Oats ..... 33

Rye ..... 55

Corn, shelled ..... 50

Buckwheat, per bu. .... 45

Hay, per ton ..... 8.00

Straw, per ton ..... 3.00

Rye straw ..... 4.00

Beans, per bu. .... 1.20

Clover Seed ..... 6.00

Timothy Seed ..... 1.50

Potatoes, per bu. .... 14.15

Butter ..... 18.15

Eggs ..... 12

Honey ..... 9

Green Hides, per lb. .... 8

Dressed Pork ..... 8

Dressed Beef ..... 8.00

Live Beef ..... 3.00

Mutton, dressed ..... 9

Lamb live ..... 6

Live Mutton ..... 4

Veal live ..... 5

Veal, dressed ..... 7.75

Live Chickens ..... 10

Spring Chickens ..... 15

Ducks and Geese, live ..... 7

Patent Flour ..... 70

Straight Flour ..... 65

Graham Flour ..... 5.30

Corn Meal ..... 3.50

Rye Flour ..... 5.00

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